1 Messrs. Israel E. James, John Collins, and Mr. James's other Assistants, and C. C. McCRUMMEN, Esq., are our authorized Agents.

Notice to our Subscribers.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the 1st day of May, 1856, the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.

THE " NEW PLATFORM."

The Charlotte Democrat makes some hard but just hits at the K. N's about their proneness to discard old and adopt "new" platforms. The Democrat advises the K. N's to "issue proposals for a popular set of principles. Some Yankee will soon appear with a machine to make them after the most approved pattern, and with an expedition that will keep pace with the frequent calls for a "new" supply." The truth is, their declarations of principles, called platforms, are as mutable as the seasons—as uncertain as the winds. Their platforms, the result apparently of great labor and of enormous sacrifices of individual opinion, do not last as long as a hat, or a pair of boots. They are continually getting out of repair. Every six months the national Council or a national Convention turns out a "new" one, to quiet the existing clamor, or meet the existing demand; and then, if the national platform does not in all respects please the local Councils, they go to work and fix up a nice little one for their own par-

Last June, it will be remembered, the Philadelphia

Council or Convention made a large, long, broad, general platform. It was pronounced the very thing. It commenced with a pious groan, and concluded with an abolishment of secresy-it denounced and excluded Catholics from K. N. communion and from office, and it urged some modification or change in the naturalization laws-and it pledged all K. N's to abide by the Kansas-Nebraska act. The slavery question, it was said, was settled, and we were to have peace. The South stood upon it, and gloried especially in the twelfth section; but the Northern members stood upon such planks as pleased them, and kicked out the twelfth section plank and "spit upon it." Still the South held on, and declared that the preservation of the Union depended on this Such was the language of Mr. Rayner, of the Raleigh Register, of Mr. Pike, and thousands of others. Well, the Council met again in Philadelphia. It deliberated, discussed, wrangled, threatened, stormed, and the said twelfth section was stricken out, and that by a sectional vote. A "new" platform was then constructed. The words "Catholic" and "slavery" are not to be found in it !- the Catholics of Louisiana were admitted to seats-the old federal doctrine of a twenty-one years' residence before naturalization was boldly announced—the doctrine of popular sovereignty, intended to be applied to Kansas and Nebraska, was recognized in the 7th section, but, in the 13th section, the very act-the repeal of the Missouri restriction-by which this doctrine was made vital and operative, was denounced as "reckless and unwise policy!" The "new" platform was presented and urged by Rev. French S. Evans, the defeated black Republican candidate for Sergeant-atarms of the House; it was accepted by the moderate abolitionists, Mr. Sheets, of Indiana, one of them, pronouncing it a "mass of verbiage" which could do no harm and no good; and then the ultra abolitionists, having accomplished their purpose of striking out the twelfth section, and perceiving a better chance for office by deserting the K. N's and uniting with the black Republicans, left the Convention. What, then, was the course of Southern members? The mass of them submitted. They returned home, and went to work to show that the "new" platform is better than the old one. The Raleigh Register declares there is no platform; but Mr. Haughton writes a letter-declares there is one, and attempts to prove that the South has lost nothing by the change. But Mr. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, true to his pledges, pronounces the whole operation a "fraud" on the South-refuses to be bound by it, and says he envies not "the Southern man who undertakes to defend the new platform, after standing on the old one." That applies to Mr. Haughton,what has he to say in answer to his friend Pike ?-What says Mr. Rayner? Does he stand with Pike, or go with Haughton? Can he-the owner of a hundred slaves, and bound by every consideration to the soil and to the people of the slaveholding States-consent to the expunging of the twelfth section, and stand on a platform, framed by men who were afraid to mention even the word, slavery? He holds that spiritual allegiance to the Pope carries with it also temporal allegiance; -can he, therefore, consent to fraternize with the Louisiana Catholics?

And now contrast with this inconsistency, this mutability, this uncertainty characterizing K. N. action, the course of the great national Democratic party with reference to its platform. That party has never changed its principles. Every four years its delegates assemble, re-affirm the doctrines of State rights and strict construction, and re-adopt the principles uniformly held by it on slavery. Its resolutions on the abstract question of slavery are still Wright and adopted in 1840. These principles were proclaimed in 1840, 1844, 1848, and in 1852; and in the last Convention they were strengthened by an additional resolution pledging the party to abide by the compromise of 1850, and especially to see to a faithful execution of the fugitive-slave law. The Convention of 1856, at Cincinnati, will pursue the same course, changing nothing, weakening no pledge. but adding a distinct and unequivocal endorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska act and of the great principle of popular sovereignty. There is no call on the Democratic party to meet every six months to construct a "new" platform. It stands on the rock of the constitution, and its principles are eternal. It is the only hope of the country. Other parties change, or are absorbed by temporarily prevailing factions, or pass away; but it lives by the vital elements of the constitution, is the same in all sections, and will perish only-which may God forbid!-with the

contributed to build up and hold together. Our thanks to Hons. S. A. Douglas, Asa Biggs, D. S. Reid, and L. O'B. Branch, for public

Union of the States, which it has thus far mainly

RATHER FISHY-Albert Pike. Wil. Herald. Considerably Piqued.—The Wilmington Herald. "due-bills" will not bear examination.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Emigration to Kansas seems to be rapidly augmenting, as well from the South as the North. On the 10th a steamer left St. Louis with 300 Southern emigrants and eighty cases of rifles. Many Southerners are said to be taking their slaves with them. One South-Carolinian recently took with him fifty, another thirty, and another twenty; and it is stated that five hundred siaves have passed through St. Louis for Kansas, since the opening of navigation.

The abolition Legislature, lately in session at Topeka, has adjourned. Gov. Robinson, the abolition Governor, has backed out from his position of armed rebellion. He advised the Legislature to adopt no measures in opposition to the federal government; and before adjourning that body provided by joint resolution that the laws which it-had passed should have no effect unless declared in force by a future Legislature. Gov. Shannon, under the orders of President Pierce, had issued writs and was making preparations to arrest the members; and they, csteeming prudence the better part of valor, adjourned and scattered to their homes.

There was a black Republican K. N. caucus in Washington City on the 25th, in which Messrs. Pennington, Seward, Giddings, Banks, L. D. Campbell, and others took part. Mr. Seward announced that unless Kansas was admitted at once as a State, his friends in the House would refuse supplies, and thus stop the government. Mr. Campbell also spoke in the Giddings and Seward strain. Mr. Campbell, it will be remembered, is the same gentleman who occupied a place on the stand, and who spoke, side by side with Mr. Haughton, of this State, at the recent K. N. ratification meeting in Washington City. Mr. Campbell is a good "American!"

Judge Douglas's measure is the true one—the great measure of pacification in Kansas affairs. It is to crush out rebellion-hands off as to slavery; and then, when the population amounts to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty, let them frame a State Constitution, establishing slavery or not as they may choose, and be admitted into the Union and no questions asked but one-is the constitution republican? Mr. Seward threatens to arrest the government if the wishes of the black Republicans do not prevail. The people of South ask only for justice, and that they will have at all hazards; and if the worst should happen, they will be able to take care of themselves.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Two weeks from to-day, the Democratic State Convention will assemble. Many meetings have been held to appoint delegates, and the best feeling animates the Democracy. We sincerely trust that twelfth section—that they would never consent to | all who can conveniently attend, will do so. Let us its being stricken out-that if the North struck it | have a full Convention. Come up, friends, by hunout, they would no longer act with them-that, in | dreds, prepared to give your voices and your influa word, if the North did this thing, they would ine- ence for such measures and for such a course as will vitably destroy the nationality of the organization. | most surely advance our great principles, and enl sure the triumph of the candidates who may represent those principles before the people.

The only hope now left to the country is in the Democratic party. We have the numbers, but numbers, without energy and organization, may be overpowered. The victories we have won by much effort and many sacrifices, can be rendered permanent and valuable only by continued energy, vigilance,

Our friend of the Wilmington Journal makes the following telling and conclusive reply to one of the points in Mr. Haughton's late letter:

"John H. Haughton, Esq., one of the delegates at large from this State to the Know-Nothing Convention, which met fast month at Philadelphia, and nommated Millard Fillmore and A. J. &c., has been publishing an address "to the American party in North Carolina." We propose. at our leisure, to look at this address, and show up of its points in the order in which they are presented. For the present we will content ourselves with considering one charge made against the Democrats in connection with Kansas. Mr. Haughton says:

"Here is the great difference between the platform of the American party, and the position of the Democratic: The American maintains the principle of citizen sovereign ty-the Democratic adds to it that of squatter sovereignty -the American party insists that only those who are na tive born or naturalized shall take part in faming a State Government—the Democratic that the alien, the unnaturalzed foreigner, shall have equal rights with citizens native born-the American party insists that none but citizens permanently residing in any territory, whether native born or alien, shall exercise there the elective franchise-the Democratic accords to the squatter the same rights in this

respect as to the citizen.' This thing of admitting to the right of suffrage persons of foreign birth who have taken only the first step towards naturalization, seems to be the great engine of attack brought to bear against the Kansas bill and the Democratic party. Now, would it be believed that this very clause of the Kansas bill-this thing so much anathematized by Mr. Haughton-so directly densunced in the so-called play form of the order as "the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration," as "shown in granting to un-naturalized foreigners the right to suffrage in Kausas and Nebraska,"-this very clause in the Kansas and Nebraska bill is copied word for word, letter for letter, comma for comma, from the Act of Congress establishing the Territory of Washington, "approved March 3d 1853," Millard Fillmore! This identical clause, approved by Millard Fillmore, among the very last of his official acts, on the last day of his administration, stands in all three of the bills referred to, as follows:

" Procided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and those above that age who shall have declared on oath their intention to be come such and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this

What Mr. Haughton was thinking about, we are unable to say, and it would certainly be as difficult to account for the action of the convention upon any known principles; why it should be reckless and unwise and un-American for Franklin Pierce to do precisely the same thing that Mr. Fillmore had signalized the close of his administration by doing, will be apt to puzzle plain men. Yet, Mr. Fillmore is immaculate, and Franklin Pierce is, in the opinion of Know-Nothing orators like Kenneth Rayner & Co., all that is improper and ungentlementy. Does not the whole thing show for itself, and mark its own condemnation? It is a plain as that two and two make four."

We do not think that Mr. Haughton has either benefitted his cause or advanced his claims to the K. N. nomination for Governor, by the letter referred to. He has committed, involved, and contradicted himself from first to last in that letter; but Albert Pike, Esq., of Arkansas, has saved the Democratic press some labor and trouble in replying. This letwhat they were, word for word, as drawn up by Silas ter is the best answer that can be offered to what Mr. Haughton has said. It shall appear in our next.

> THE "WASHINGTON UNION."-Col. John W. Forney has disposed of his interest in the "Union" to Judge Nicholson, and retired from his connexion with that journal. The readers of the "Union" and the Democracy generally will part with Col. Forney with regret; but under the auspices of Judge Nicholson the Union, we are sure, will continue to be an able and most useful exponent and defender of Democratic principles. The "Union" has wisely adopted the rule of taking no part in the discussion of the claims of eminent Democrats spoken of for the Presidency. Col. Forney is avowedly for Mr. Buchanan as his first choice; and hence, we presume, he considered it his duty under the circumstances to retire.

Our reply to the Favetteville Observer on the Currency is prepared, but crowded out. We can assure that paper that our answers to its articles are not the result of much "cogitation " We do not pretend to be even half "a lawyer;" yet we expect to be able to expose thoroughly the unsoundness of the position taken by that journal in its issue of the 27th ult. The subject is a plain one .-- I The Observer's argument in relation to the law of

Mr. RAYNER.—This gentleman addressed a meeting of the K. N's of Hertford on the 24th ult., "enthusiastically sustaining," it is stated, the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. A Democratic meeting was held on the same day, which was addressed by J. P. Jordan, Esq. The Murfreesborough Gazette says Mr. Rayner thoroughly exposed and answered Mr. Jordan's remarks. We do not credit this. Mr. Rayner deals in tropes and generalities-Mr. Jordan in facts, and he is sustained by great principles. By the way, did Mr. Rayner con-

tend that there is a K. N. platform? Mr. Haughton

says there is, and the Register says there is not a

platform ;—what says Mr. Rayner? JOHNSTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.-In the case of the State vs. Jim, a slave of Dixon Spivey, which was an indictment for rape upon the body of a white woman, tried last week at Smithfield, before Judge Person, we are informed, that after an absence of several hours, the jury came in on Thursday night with a verdict of guilty of assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and that they have recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Executive, the offence being in this State, punishable with

For the State: The Attorney General, assisted by Messrs. Strong and Sanders.

For the prisoner: Jno. V. Sherard, Esq., assisted by Mr. Cantwell. The case will go up to the Su-

The case of the State vs. Guilford, slave of Col. Morning's, for murder, in which Messrs. Miller and Husted appear, was continued until next term.

A STABBING CASE. -- We learn that a couple of negro men quarrelled and fought at Messrs. Beckwith & Clayton's Livery Stable, on Monday morning last; and that one of them-Frank, belonging to Mr. Parker Rand-was dangerously stabbed. The negro who inflicted the wound was arrested by Constable E. E. Harris, and lodged in jail.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of Wake, in the Court House in this City, on Monday last. Wm. R. Poole, Esq., presided, and Capt. De-Carteret and Mr. Green H. Alford acted as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Sidney A. Smith, of Johnston, and by Messrs, W. A. Allen, W. W. Holden, A. M. Lewis, G. H. Wilder, and Ed. Graham Haywood, of Wake. Proceedings in our

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—The Superior Court for this County is in session, his Honor Judge Person presiding. The charge of the Judge to the grand jury, on Monday, was able and impressive. Judge Person is winning "golden opinions" by the ability, firmness, and dignity with which he presides. We hear of no very important cases to be tried at this

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES. CHICAGO, ILL., February 26, 1856.—The decision of the Illinois Circuit Court, delivered by Justice Mc-Lean, that Manny's machine does not infringe my patents, having been telegraphed throughout the country in a form calculated to make an erroneous impression on the public mind, I embrace this occasion to say a few words on that subject, in order that sellers and purchasers of reapers respectively may be informed of their rights in the premises.

In a similar case (rs Seymour and Morgan) the decisions and rulings of Justice Nelson and verdicts of two New York juries were in my favor; and there makers of Manny machines, not risking a defence, took license under my patents. Said decisions and rulings have also been approved by the Supreme Court, which high tribunal will, I doubt not, sustain the same with my claims next winter, when this case with Manny will be before it for hearing; thus bringing all Manny machines to that date into the account. and making liable all others separating and gathering the grain to the platform and discharging it at the SIDE of the machine, out of the track of the horses, on substantially the same principle, and thus stopping their continued operation. I state this that justice may prevail so far as possile. My patents are sustained in strong and complimentary terms by all the courts, as well as the originality of my invention by the distinguished scientific juries of the French Universal Exhibition.

For the superior performance of my combined machine over that of all others (established also in several severe French trials) in cutting wheat, outs, and grass, I refer to my bills for proof derived from all parts of this country. The price of my machine is not higher than that of Manny's of the same width of swath, though more expensively made, with iron "finger bar," &c. Its greater width, without heavier draught, and its proportional speed, as found in French trials, is of course important. Upon these substantial grounds I solicit the continued patronage of my farming friends, promising not to disappoint any reasonable expectation; and I advise them to order early to ensure being supplied, thus enabling me to meet the demand, having fallen far short of it C. H. McCORMICK. for the last harvest.

Robeson Superior Court .- On Tuesday last the celebrated Cobb case, which has been pending for some years, was tried. Enoch Cobb rersus Wm. Kornegay and ninety-five others. It was an action for libel and conspiracy, in which the plaintiff, a Baptist preacher, claimed \$75,000 damages from 96 of the most respectable citizens of Wayne, Duplin, and Lenoir counties, for an alleged combination to drive Cobb out of Duplin-they alleged as a reason, that he had incited slaves to house-burning, causing very serious and alarming destruction of property.

The trial brought an immense crowd of parties and witnesses to Lumberton (the case having been removed to Robeson.) It consumed the entire day and until 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when Judge Caldwell delivered his charge to the Jury. After some deliberation the Jury returned a verdict against ten of the defendants for \$100-that is, \$10 each. There was no evidence to convict the defendants on the count for conspiracy.

For the Plaintiff, Messrs. Troy, McLean, Banks, and Leitch. For the Defendants, Messrs. H. L. Holmes and J. G. Shepherd. A correspondent from an adjoining county writes us, that "Messrs. Shenherd and Banks of your town more than sustained. on this eccasion, the high reputation they have acquired as advocates. The speech of Mr. Shepherd, in particular, I have heard spoken of as one of great Fay. Observer. force and beauty."

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH .- We are under the painful necessity of recording the sudden decease of another young townsman. On Saturday, the 23d ult., Mr. Wm. S. Pitt, Clerk of our County Court, was taken sick with the mumps, and after a few days partially recovered; but having somewhat exposed himself, he took a violent cold, which produced several hemorrhages-although quite feeble, he again appeared to be convalescent, and continued so until Monday morning last, when, after getting up and eating breakfast as usual, he was suddenly seized with a spasm and died instantaneously.

Tarboro' Southerner.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, and all skin or muscular diseases, can be radically cured, if the Ointment be rubbed into the part affected, as salt is rubbed into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New Yord and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 621c., and \$1 per pot or box.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE .- It is understood that Messrs Sherman, Howard, and Oliver of Mo., accept the positious assigned to them on this committee, and are preparing to leave Washington as soon as possible for Kansas. Ex-Gov. Reeder left for the Territory on the passage of the resolution. Whitfield will go out, of course, with the committee. Wash. Star.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1856. Loading the Deficiency Bill—Probable break down in the House—Abuses—Publication of Books—The Protective Tariff Bill—Abolition of the Franking Privilege—Out Spanish coins—The Kansas investigating commission— Free State party on the back track—Know Nothingism in the House-Col. Forney withdraws from the Union-Week-ty meetings of the Black Republicans-Consolidating the party-The issues for the Campaign-The Arsenal at Fay-

The consideration of the Deficiency Bill has occupied the attention of the Senate for several days of the past week.— As passed by the House of Representatives originally, it contained appropriations amounting to one million and a half of dollars; the Senate has added three millions by way of amendment, and it has now returned to the House for adoption, and perhaps for still further amendment. The usual process of loading the bill in the Senate has been faithfully carried out, and a renewal of the process will be at empted in the House. The amendments embrace some things necessary to carry on advantageously certain branches of the govern-ment; but the deficiency bill offers so good an opportunity for irregular appropriations of the public money for special purposes, that a hundred objects, by no means indispensable, are provided for in this way. The impression now prevails that this bill will totally break down in the Hoase. In this event, the bill will be introduced anew, and perhaps be passed in a more acceptable shape.

The consideration of this bill in the Senate gave rise to a long discussion upon abuses and corruptions in general. The publication of five books, containing splendid pictures of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, &c., came in for a pretty thorough overhauling. The fact is, Congress has become a large publishing house, spending from two to three millions of dol-lars annually in printing, binding, engraving, &c., to the great delight, of course, of the public printers and binders, and also, of such army and navy officers as have time and opportunity to prepare these voluminous reports. This book busi ness has grown to be an enormous abuse, and, strange as it may seem, no remedy can reach it. As an example—it was stated on the floor of the Senate that the publication of the report of the Wilkes' Expedition had cost the government a million and a quarter; and it is not yet completed. Congress has originated and authorized the expeditions out of which these abuses have grown, and it is high time that the two

Houses had applied the knife for their removal. It is probable that Mr. James' bill, changing the rate of duties, will not be considered in the Senate, it being a bill to raise a revenue, and the constitution requiring that such bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. If intro duced into the latter body, it will be referred to the commit tee of Ways and Means, where it will doubtless undergo considerable modification before a report is made upon it.—
Under the plea that protection is an exploded idea, and that the bill is a step in advance towards free trade, Mr. James has made an argument for the protection of certain interests, presenting prec sely the same reasons urged by the tariff men ifteen or twenty years ago, in favor of a general system of protective duties. It is a matter of first importance to devise a measure to reduce the public revenue, and such changes in the rates of duties should be established as to accomplish this result. If the present classification of articles is defective, let it be corrected; but arrange the rates so that every in-

terest shall bear a fair proportion of the public burdens.

Mr. Butler has introduced into the Senate a resolution directing the Committee on Post Offices to enquire into the propriety of abolishing the franking privilege of members of ongress, and allowing them in lieu thereof a certain sum of money, say four hundred dollars. The adoption of this idea would be a real saving to the government, and a relief to the members themselves. The tons of mail matter now carried free under the franks of members of Congress, would then add to the revenues of the Post Office Department, and to that extent enable it to increase the mail facilities in thinly settled portions of the country. Members of Congress can fully appreciate the relief afforded to themselves personally

by the abolition of the franking privilege. The Senate Committee on Finance have reported in favor of the bill to drive out of circulation the old Spanish coins, representing a quarter, an eighth and a sixteenth of a dollar. They are made legal tenders for twenty, ten and five cents respectively, and are to be taken at the mint by weight for recoinage. As they will be worth more at the mint than the value fixed upon them as currency, the passage of the act would soon cause them to disappear from circulation. The bill proposes also the coinage of a new cent piece, to consist of a mixture of silver and copper, and of course to be much

smaller in size than the present copper coins. The commission to conduct the investigation of affairs in Kansas, consists of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, and Mr. Oliver of Missouri—one Nebraska and two anti-Nebraska men. Mr. Oliver's appointment is generally acceptable to the Southern members, being the immediate representative of the District adjacent to the Territory of Kansas, and of course, representing the "border ruffians," continued maledictions of the Abolitionists. Two clerks, a reporter, two sergeants-at-arms, and ten thousand dollars in money, complete the organization of the commission, which s to leave here in a day or two and rendezvous at Jefferson, in Missouri, early next month. It is said there is some hitch with regard to the money, the contingent fund of the House being nearly or quite exhausted; but the black Republicans will not permit so small an obstacle to defeat the long-sought investigation. Mr. Whitfield, the delegate from Kansas, and Gov. Reeder, the contestant, will accompany the com-

In the meantime, it appears the bogus State authorities of Kansas have become frightened at their own temerity, and backed out from their bold defiance of the local Territorial authorities. The Legislature has adopted a resolution declaring that the acts passed by it shall not go into effect until a declaratory resolution shall be adopted hereafter, and Gov. Robinson himself has taken to his heels, hearing that writs had been issued for his apprehension on the charge of treason. The impression prevails that all the individuals implicated in the organization of the State government will be arrested and held to an account. Not only have they organized a goverament without legal authority, but they have even levied war against the United States, fortifying Lawrence with canon and rifles to resist its authority. The Kansas case having been disposed of for the present,

the House has been invored with a number of Know Nothing speeches, an amendment of the election laws in the District Columbia being the subject under consideration. Several alterations of the existing laws on that matter are needed. but the Know Nothing leaders of this City fear their adoption will lead to the defeat of that party at the election in June next. Hence their anxiety to defeat the bill altogether; but as that cannot be done, they propose that hereafter a for-eign born citizen shall not be entitled to vote here, until a year after he has been naturalized. Upon this proposition Northern and Southern Know Nothings seem to have united, and probably it may be carried through the House. The black Republican Know Nothings of the North, will aid their Southern brethren in altering the naturalization laws, but the moment the slavery question is touched, that moment they desert and fight under their proper banner of Aboli-

A paragraph in the Union of yesterday morning announces the withdrawal of Col. Forney from that paper, and the transfer of his interest therein to Judge Nicholson, who will have entire control thereof hereafter. Col. Forney occupies the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, and with the Democracy of his State, urges the claims of Mr. Buchanan for the nomination at Cincinnat -a position he regarded as incompatible with the editorial neutrality marked out by the Union as its proper course.

The black Republicans of the two Houses of Congress con-

linue their weekly meetings, and are carefully maturing their plans to consolidate and perfect the organization of that party. Among them are to be found politicians of the greatest experience and shrewdness in the country, and a strong and solid organization begins to make its appearance. The National Executive Committee has been in session here during the past week, and the 17th of June next has been ekosen as the time for holding the Convention. Every Congressional Dis trict is invited to send three delegates. Francis P. Blair figured as one of the leading spirits of this meeting. The invitation is to all those opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and in favor of the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, and also of the admission of Kansas as a free State only. The Wilmot Proviso in a new shape is therefore the real issue, and the Southern people are again driven to a defence of their equal rights under the constitution. The Senate will resume the consideration of the Kansas question in a few Bays, upon the majority and minority reports of the committee on Territories; the issue is, whether the bill of Judge Douglas, providing for a Convention of the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and its admission as a State so soon as it shall contain the requisite population, shall prevail, or the amendment Mr. Seward proposes to offer, admitting Kansas as a State under the bogus constitution framed by the Free State party. And this issue is to be carried before the people by the black Republicans and used to elect an Abolitionist to the Presidential Chair.

A bill has passed the House, one of the clauses of which provides for the sale of a portion of the Arsenal grounds at Fayetteville, and the purchase of other grounds adjacent thereto, necessary for the purposes of said Arsenal. The bill will probably pass the Senate some time the coming MECKLENBURG

PHILADELPHIA, March 29th, 1856. That "one half of the world do not know how the other half lives" is a trite saying, as true now as when first uttered nearly a century ago, and though intended for London is quite applicable to Philadelphia, and every other city whose masses of human beings are congregated together Sheltered, amidst the thousands who toil for an honest living, are a large number of individuals who are as independent of labor as the "lily of the valley," and yet, like Dives, are clothed in fine linen and fare sumptuously every day. The most prominent among the large class who are said to live by their wits are the Astrologers, Planet-readers, and other dealers in the occult sciences, whose advertisements crowd the columns of the daily press. Every body is ready to acknowledge that they are humbugs; and nobody will acknowledge their belief in the truth of their predictions, yet somehow they are able to expend large sums in advertising, besides living in a style that certainly requires a pretty large income, which must be derived either from the possession of the philoso-pher's stone or the pockets of a credulous public. It must be confessed the latter is the most likely mode, though none of their clients will acknowledge the "corn."

But t sometimes happens that the e scientific gentry are so busy easting the horoscopes and looking into the futurity of other people (of course for a small consideration) that they neglect their own, and though on friendly terms with the heavenly stars, find but little favor when they fall into the

hands of Mayor Conrad's stars.

The great Doctor V—— found himself, a few days since, in a little fix, which I suppose he overlooked in the hurrry of business, when he last consulted Mercury, the planet supposed to be most auspections to thieves and sharpers. He was brought up by a terrestial star on the charge of getting money under false pretences from Miss Biddy McGinniss. The facts of the case are better learned from Miss Biddy's own statement before the Alderman when called upon to state her complaint against Dr. V —, the world renowned Astrologer. "Och, your honor, didn't he cheat me entirely out of my seventy-five cents with his thievin' humbuggery.

Alderman-You ought to have better sense, ma'am than consult such persons. Biddy-Troth, and its true what your honor says, but it was | gailon. Raw do. no change.

all Thady O'Brady's fault; surely he has been running after me these six months with his palavarin' nonsense, and pur-

tending to court me, and-Alderman—I suppose he was slow in popping the question. Biddy—Faith, your honor, the only question he ever axed me was in a joking kind of why to let him look at my savery bank book. So, your honor, I was oneasy to find out whether Thady was in ernest or only fooling me, and I went to the Doctor, as he calls himself, who says he can tell every thing that's to happen, besides shewing a body the likeness of the person they are to marry. Well, your honor, I give him a quarter, and after cutting up some shines with a little stick, and talking about the house of Jupyter, Mars and Wenus, and other things that myself couldn't understand, he tauld me I would be married to a tine young gentleman, and have plenty of money, and have—have—. Here the Alderman delicately hinted, "a numerous family, I suppose." "Only nine, your honor, my mother had thirteen of us." And Biddy began examining the hem of her apron. "When I axed him to show me the likeness he said that was fifty cents extra, so when he got hold of my half doilar, he showed me some sort of a pic ture that made me almost cry out with fright. In place of Thady's big, good-humored face, there was one of those poor looking apologies for a man with more hair on his face than my mistresses lap dog, a shawl on him, with a pair of legs like broom handles. Musha, says I, do you think I'm crazy, to marry such a thing as that. Your honor, it was the very pictur of the dandies thro' Chesnut street, with wimmen's shawls about them."

The stars have decreed it, ma'am, savs he. With that my imper riz, your honor, for I thought it was the know-outhin polise he meant that wear stars in their breast. You and the polis be — begging your honor, for it was enuf to set every decent woman mad to have such a thing poked on her for a husband. But when he said it was the heavenly stars he meant, and that it would come to pass, I went home almost distracted at the though's of my bad luck, and when I told Thady he got into a terrible passion and swore that he did'nt expect much justice—he'd give the Dr. plenty of law. Here he Dr. interfered. I only cast you nativity, madam, and told you the result; according to the most approved scientific formula. Och. do your hear the cld deceiving villain how he sticks up to his lies. Didn't you say I would marry the thing with the shawl?-now Thady has got the license, and we are

so be married at Easter, you old thief. The Alderman interfered, held the Dr. in \$500 bail, to ap-pear at the next sessions, where if Mrs. Biddy O'Brady tells the same tale, the City fortune-teller, Judge Kelly, will most ikely predict Dr. V's location and residence for the next six months with such marvellous exactness as will be an example in more ways than one to the "planet-readers" of Phil OBSERVER.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EMEW! Three days Later-Financial crisis in Constantinople and Norway-Peace Conference still in ses-

sion-Breadstuff's advanced. Boston, March 27.—The English steam Propeller Emew, arrived last night from Liverpool; having sailed therefrom on the 12th inst., she brings three days later advices.

The Peace Conference were holding daily sessions. Nothing had transpired in the Crimea. Fifty thousand British troops were reviewed at

Balaklava 5th March. The White Works were blown up at Sebastopol 28th February. Advices from Constantinople to the 28th Febru-

ary state that an Austrian Courier had arrived there, with propositions relative to the Danubian princi-A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople; xchange on London advanced to 1.37 and on Vienna

The Minister of Finance had appealed to the merchants inviting them to devise some remedy. The river Danube is again open; Lloyd's steamer had commenced running.

to 5.20, the English pound sterling rated at 1.40.

An order to suspend hostilities in Asia had been forwarded to Omar and Seiim Pachas. Advices from Norway announce that a serious commercial crisis prevails there. Twenty commer-

cial houses had suspended in Bergen alone.

Consols 914.

The Manchester market was firm but with only a moderate business. The American mail steamer Washington had arrived off Cowes.

MARKETS .- Cotton was quiet and less firm, sales on Wednesday 12th, 5000 bales. Flour had advanced. Wheat advanced 3d, a 5d. Corn advanced.

Later from Europe. HALIFAX, March 28 .- The steamship Canada, with Liverpoo, dates to the 15th March, arrived here to-

The Peace Conference was still in session, with favorable prospects of a settlement of the points under consideration. Prussia had united to take part,

and Monteuffel goes as plenipotentiary. LIVERPOOL, March 15 .- Lower qualities or cotton have declined one-eighth, and closed dull with a tendency towards a further decline-Breadstuffs have considerably advanced, and are firm. Lard is quiet and steady. Naval stores are firm. Consols 924 to 923.

Later from California.

New York, March 27 .- The steamship Illinois, from California, with dates to the 5th, arrived here to-day. The missing account books of Adams & Co., recently washed ashore near San Francisco. The first section of 22 miles of the Sacramento valley rail road has been completed. The Legislature had passed resolutions deprecating the election of Banks as speaker of Congress. The Indians were committing depredations at the

mouth of Rogue River. 24 persons were murdered on the 23d February. A battle had taken place at Puget's Sound, between a party of friendly Indians and Chickatants. Gen. Wool, with U. S. troops, was to leave San

Francisco for Rogue River in a few days. The Legislature of Oregon has memorialized the President for Wool's removal. A bill has been introduced into the Catifornia

Legislature to ercet three new States out of Cal-The markets were dull. The receipts of gold were diminishing.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS. -The South American Chilian war-steamer Cazado foundered near Maule on the 30th of January, and over 300 lives were lost. Advices from Costa Rica state that Walker threatened to attack Punta Arena. The government had

sent troops to delend the place. The Indians on the Atlantic coast of Paragua had attacked and partially burnt Siantiago and New

ACOUSTAL .- We learn that Reid, the young man who shot Check, some time since, in the vicinity of Chapel Hill, was tried last week at 'Hillsboro' and acquitted; Judge Dick presiding. We understand that the jury was tied for a time, but finally brought in a verdict of "justifiable homicide." Rockingham Democrat.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET. BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants, Norrolk, March 29, 1856. FLOUR-Market well supplied and dull-prices continue

to decline, though the demand is more active for the last day or two. We quote S. F. \$6% @ \$7; Extra \$7% @ \$8; Family \$8% @\$9. COTTON—The demand is animated and supply good.— We quote 934@10 for fair to prime.
NAVAL STORES dull—Tar has changed hands largely in the last 2 or 3 days, at 1½. Spirits Turpentine dull at 37@38 for whole parceis—small lets 38@40c.
BACON—N. C. Hoground 12c; Western Sides and shoul-

ders 9/4@10/4; Lard 11/4@12c. The market is well supplied with groceries without change of moment in prices. WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March 29, 1856. TURPENTINE-Receipts small, and transactions light. Sales yesterday afternoon of only 35 bbls., and this morning 140 do. at \$1 80 for virgin, \$2 25 for yellow dip, and

\$1 25 for hard, \$2 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The price gave way 14 cent vesterday, with sales of 249 bbls. at 34 cents \$2 gallon.— This morning 148 do. went at same figure.

ROSIN—Sale yesterday of 70 bbls. inferior No. 1 at \$1 50 bbl. In Common we note sales also of 3,560 bbls. at \$1
 10 for large and \$1 05 for medium; and this morning 1,925 do. at \$1 10 for large bbls.

TAR—No change. Sales yesterday of 156 bbls, at \$1 40, and 400 do in order at \$1 45. This morning 186 do. at \$1 COTTON-42 bales sold this morning at 91/409% cts. P

To for low and strict middling.

CORN—A cargo of 2,500 bushels received and unsold. TIMBER-Sales yesterday of 9 rafts at \$5 50 @ \$8 50 \$

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.
FAYETTEVILLE, March 29, 1856.

BACON is in good demand at 11½ cts. The market is better supplied with CORN—sales at 75 to 80 cts. COT-TON—We note sales on Thursday of some extra lots at 9½ cts—principal sales at 9 to 9½. Flour is dult again and prices are lower—we reduce quotations. BEEF on the hoof 6 to 6½.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is down to 80 and 81 cents per

MARRIED. At the house of P. McGowan, in this City, on the 29th of March, by W. Whitaker, jr., Esq., Mr. James White to Miss At Wake Forest, on the 21st ult., by Jos. Fowler, Esq., Mr. Elias R. Pace to Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of

Isham Holding, Esq. SPRING GOODS FOR 1856.

At No. 29, Cheap Place, Fayetteville Street. (ONE DOOR ABOVE R. SMITH'S CORNER.) AM NOW RECEIVING MY SPRING AND SUM-MER Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., &c., which I intend selling et reduced prices to punctual ouvers who will pay when call-

ed on, and especially to those who buy with cash. I deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles. My Stock large and well assorted, and I want the money for them by the 1st of August next; and to enable me to get it, I intend selling Goods a little cheaper for CASH this season than they have been sold in this market heretofore.

Some of our newspapers are adopting the cash system at lower prices; why not some Merchant follow suit? If the rule works well in one case why no. in the other? But I leave this point for wiser heads to discuss. One thing, however, I will say, and that is, I can sell Goods cheaper for cash than those who sell on 12 and 24 months time; and to test this matter, don't take my word for it, but call and try, and I think I will be able to prove it to your entire satisfaction. Everybody call and see

READ THISL ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF EVANS

H. L. EVANS.

notes and accounts. The subscriber cannot give longer indulgence. H. L. EVANS. 39-8w. New Goods and Groceries! K. R. WEATHERS' FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

(On Market Square.) THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED FROM Baltimore with a complete and well-selected supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Among many other articles in Store are the following, to wit: A fine stock of ladies fine dress goods; Silks, Lawns,

Fine bleached and unbleached Domestics of all widths

Osnaburgs and gentlemen's pantaloon patterns, of every Cravats, Wrappers, Handkerchiefs and Gloves.

Ginghams, DeLaines, Calicoes, &c.

Ready made clothing, of all styles and prices, just from the Factory. Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, &c.

ALSO-Crockery Ware and Queer's Ware of various kinds-Glass Ware, table cutlery, &c. Fancy articles-Breastpins, combs, brushes, fish-hooks and lines, buttons of all descriptions. Bacon, Lard, Butter, Meal and Flour, and all descriptions

of groceries, kept constantly on hand. Loaf, pulverized and crushed Sugars—coffee of the best quality—adamantine candles, very cheap.

Nails, Castings, Hardware, Trace-chains, Hoes, &c.

Fine table salt in small sacks, starch, tobacco and snuff, of all the various qualities-powder, shot, &c.

Call and examine for yourselves, as I have really a splendid stock, and will sell low for eash, or, to punctual purchasers, on short credit.

Call quick, too, or you may lose a bargain.

K. R. WEATHERS. Raleigh, March 28, 1856. 1118-w4w.

NEW SPRING GOODS. First Instalment for 1856.

JUST RECEIVED AT W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S.

OUR FIRST INSTALMENT OF NEW SPRING Goods, to which we invite the attention of our customers. From this time forward we shall continue to receive New Goods adapted to Spring and Summer trade. Raleigh, April 1, 1856.

CHERP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am pre-pared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought ders promptly attended to. Address, C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. than the same quality can be bought at the North. All or-

RAGS! RAGS!!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken. Raleigh, April 1, 1856.

A CARD. DR. L. C. MANLY HAVING PURCHASED "AU-BURN," nine miles cast of Raleigh, on the N. C. Rail Road, and adopted it as his future residence, tenders his professional services to the people in that neighborhood. March 28, 1856.

WANTED, AT WALNUT GROVE, ORANGE County, eight miles north of Hillsboro', a firstrate CARRIAGE PAINTER, to whom liberal wages will be HURDLE & HURDLE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856. Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday.

the first day of April. ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returningwill leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

Petersburg Intelligencer, Democrat & Express, Norfolk Argus and Herald, Portsmouth Transcript, and Warrenton News publish twice a week for one month; and the Raleigh Star, Hillsboro' Recorder, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman and Banner, Charlotte Democrat and Whig, Weldon Patriot, Tarboro' Southerner, Wilson Sentinel and Clarksville Tobacco Plant publish weekly for one month; and all forward bills to the office of the company. Papers copying the advertisement of the company of Jan. 31, will please discontinue it.

DISSOLUTION. THE FIRM OF GEORGE N. LEWIS, & CO., IN the town of Nashville, Nash County, was dissolved on the 23rd day of March, 1856, by mutual consent; and the business will in future be conducted under the firm of Lewis & Boddie. Persons indebted to the said late firm, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or they will be pushed. The new firm solicit a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon the old, and promise a full and tasty stock, at low prices, with the best attention in their power.

April 1, 1856. Register and Spirit of the Age copy and forward ac-

MMPORTANT TRUST SALE .- BY VIRTUE OF a deed of trust executed to me on the 7th of No cember, 1855, by Jas. D. Newsom, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell in the town of Milton, Caswell coupty, N. C., on Thursday the 10th day of April next, all of the machinery belonging to the Milton Cotton Factory, consisting of about 1600 spindles, 20 looms, with cards, shaftings, and all other fixtures for the purpose of successfully man-ufacturing cotton in all the branches of spinning and weaving. I shall also sell the factory house, which is built of stone and brick, four stories high, 46 by 80 feet, covered with zinc; and with said house about 2 acres of land, one steam engine of about twenty horse power-all of which will be old without reserve. As the property is valuable, (having been pronounced by a judge of machinery to be worth \$20,-000,) persons desirous of purchasing will be shown the property by Dr. Harrison, who will be found on the premises. I shall also sell in the city of Raleigh, on the 20th of April, all of the household and kitchen furniture, stock, crop, and other articles, for the purpose of closing said trust. Terms of sale liberal, and made known on each day of sale.

JOHN M. FLEMING, Trustes, Southside Democrat, Petersburg, and Chronicle, Milton, copy weekly till day.

JEW BOOKS .- ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DIS-

COVERY for 1856: a year book of facts in Science The Onyxsc Ring, by John Sterling.

A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood.

The Angel in the House: The Betrothal: a Poem. Edith Hale: a Village Story, by Thrace Talmon. This

work has been pronunced the most remarkable production. of the day.
Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome.
The Lost Hunter: a Tale of Early Times.

The Lost Hunter: a race Charlemout, by Simms. Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia, by Simms. For sale by W. L. POMEROY. March 24, 1856. A T PUBLIC AUCTION.-THAT WELL known

A Hotel in the City of Raleigh, opposite the Court House, called the Yarborough House, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 19th day of May next, by order of the Supreme Court. Terms: Five hundred dollars cash; residue, in three equal payments at one, two and three years-interest from

E. B. FREEMAN. Clerk of the Supreme Court.

March 24, 1856. HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

HAT WOULD A MAN DO WITHOUT A HAT? As usual, you can find at No. 8, Fayetteville Street, a moss superb assortment of Dress Hats, in Moleskin and Straw; besides a variety of soft Cassimere hats, Ladies' Flats, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. April 1, 1856. 89-